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STANDING COMMITTEE ON THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

REPORT ON SECURITY IN THE LEGISLATIVE PRECINCTS

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STANDING COMMITTEE ON
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY



COMITÉ PERMANENT DE
L'ASSEMBLÉE LÉGISLATIVE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
ASSEMBLÉE LÉGISLATIVE

TORONTO, ONTARIO
M7A 1A2

The Honourable Allan K. McLean, M.P.P.,
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

Sir,

Your Standing Committee on the Legislative Assembly has the honour to present its Report on Security in the Legislative Precincts and commends it to the House.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Ted Arnott".

Ted Arnott, M.P.P.
Chair

Queen's Park
March 1996



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SUBSTITUTE MEMBERS:

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REPORT ON SECURITY IN THE LEGISLATIVE PRECINCTS

A. INTRODUCTION

1. Reference from the Speaker

Pursuant to a written request from the Speaker (see Appendix 1), the Standing Committee on the Legislative Assembly has been considering the matter of security within the precincts. In his letter, the Speaker requested that the Committee consider the broad issue of the security of the precincts and in particular the following specific issues:

- controlled access to the Legislative Building,
- requirements for member, staff and visitor identification,
- protocol for public demonstrations, and
- crowd control.

2. Committee activities

The Committee began its deliberations in November 1995 and has recently spent 3 weeks considering the relevant issues.

As part of its examination of the issues, the Committee did the following:

- It toured the Legislative Building, examining the security measures already in place.
- It received submissions and materials, and heard from the Speaker, Clerk of the House, the Sergeant-at-Arms, members and staff of the Assembly, the media, and members of the public. (See Appendix 2 for a list of witnesses who appeared before the Committee and a list of individuals who made written submissions.)
- A sub-committee of the Committee travelled to Quebec City and Ottawa to study security arrangements at Quebec's National Assembly, the House of Commons of Canada, and the Senate of Canada.

3. Acknowledgements

The Committee wishes to express its gratitude to those who appeared before the Committee or made submissions to it. In particular, it appreciates the counsel, advice and suggestions offered by the Speaker (Mr McLean) and the Clerk of the House (Mr DesRosiers).

The Committee also wishes to express its gratitude to the many individuals in Quebec City and Ottawa who agreed to meet the members of its sub-committee on short notice in order to discuss security matters. In particular, it thanks the Secretary General of Quebec's National Assembly (Mr Duchesne); the Speaker, Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons (Messrs Parent, Marleau and Cloutier respectively); and the Chief of the Senate Protective Service (Mr Gourgue).

B. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

There have been several important developments concerning security in the precincts since the 1970s:

- In 1973, the Ontario Commission on the Legislature was of the view that:
 - a) individual citizens and groups had a right to demonstrate publicly on behalf of whatever lawful cause they may wish to espouse, and a right of access to members or ministers;
 - b) there should be a meeting room near the entrance to the Legislative Building where citizen groups could meet members; and
 - c) the Speaker could consider its concern about the personal security of members and staff in light of the fact that the public could freely wander about the Legislative Building.
- In 1973, when Ontario Provincial Police (O.P.P.) officers were returned to more traditional police functions, the newly created Ontario Government Protection Service (O.G.P.S.) began to provide security for government buildings, including the Legislative Building.
- In 1974, *The Legislative Assembly Amendment Act, 1974 (No. 2)*, S.O. 1974, c. 116, s. 3 [s. 93] gave the Speaker control over the Chamber and other designated parts of the Legislative Building and directed the Speaker to establish security guidelines for these areas.
- In 1975 and 1978, O.C. 131/75, O.C. 3078/78 and O.C. 3195/78 designated certain parts of the Legislative Building to be under the control of the Speaker.
- In 1978, an amendment to the Standing Orders gave the Sergeant-at-Arms

authority to direct security personnel in the precincts.

- In 1984, in the wake of an incident at Quebec's National Assembly that resulted in 3 deaths and 13 others being injured, an O.P.P. detachment was stationed at Queen's Park.
- In 1988, a memorandum of understanding (MOU) defined the precincts and outlined the respective responsibilities of the Ministry of Government Services and the Office of the Assembly in the delivery of services in the precincts.
- In 1990, O.C. 957/90 placed the precincts under the control of the Speaker.
- In 1992, a new MOU expanded the scope of the precincts, redefined the responsibilities of the Ministry and the Office of the Assembly, and established a framework by which Ministry services to the Assembly would be delivered on a cost recoverable chargeback basis.
- In 1994, the Speaker solicited caucus and staff input on security concerns.
- In the wake of a security incident in the precincts on September 27, 1995, the Speaker has been receptive to receiving advice on the issue of the security of the precincts from the Standing Committee on the Legislative Assembly, and has suggested that an all-party advisory committee on security be created.

In his submission to the Committee (see Appendix 3), the Speaker indicated that there has been a dramatic increase in the number and severity of security incidents since 1988.

C. RESPONSIBILITY FOR SECURITY

1. Speaker

Section 103(2) of the *Legislative Assembly Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. L.10, states as follows:

The Speaker shall establish guidelines for the security of the Legislative Chamber and the other parts of the Legislative Building that are under his or her control.

Pursuant to O.C. 957/90 and article 1.2 of a 1992 "Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Government Services and the Office of the Assembly" (see Appendix 4), the Speaker controls the precincts. Article 2.1 of the same MOU states that the precincts comprise the Legislative Building and its adjacent grounds, the tunnel connecting the Legislative Building to the Whitney Block, and specified parts of the Whitney Block.

2. Sergeant-at-Arms

Standing Order 140 of the *Standing Orders of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario* states as follows:

The servants of the House and any security personnel within the precincts of the House shall be subject to the direction of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

3. Legislative Security Service

The Legislative Security Service is comprised of a small O.P.P. detachment and a considerably larger number of O.G.P.S. constables. This Service is managed by the head of the O.P.P. detachment.

4. Municipal police

Upon request, the Metropolitan Toronto Police (M.T.P.) assist the Legislative Security Service.

D. FINDINGS

The specific event giving rise to the reference from the Speaker to this Committee is well known. Briefly, on the afternoon of September 27, 1995, the doors to the Legislative Building were secured, and several members who sought to proceed to the Legislative Chamber with a view to listening to the reading of the Speech from the Throne were not initially allowed into the Building. The doors to the Legislative Building and the Whitney Block were secured in response to a demonstration that was occurring on the grounds adjacent to these buildings. A number of members rose in the House that day and on the following days to address this and other security related incidents.

Since then, there have been other incidents in which the actions of security personnel or demonstrators -- in the galleries, in other parts of the Legislative Building, and on the grounds of the precincts -- have been called into question.

The Committee is troubled about certain incidents and occurrences -- for example:

- Security personnel denied certain members access to the Legislative Building for a certain time on September 27, 1995.

- There have been inadvertent overreactions by security personnel to innocuous occurrences.
- There have been inconsistencies in the implementation of security policies.
- There has been considerable turnover in the security staff.
- Certain security techniques have created unfortunate optics.
- Despite the fact that the Speaker is ultimately responsible for security in the precincts, the chain of command and the accountability for reporting security incidents is unclear.
- There are no clearly defined security protocols.

In the course of its deliberations, it became increasingly obvious to the Committee that this situation was less a reflection on the dedicated personnel who have the difficult task of enforcing security in the precincts than on the structure, organization and instrumentalities of security in the precincts. The Committee is therefore making a set of recommendations that better address the security requirements of a unique parliamentary environment.

E. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Crowd control barriers

The Committee is of the view that recent incidents suggest that crowd control barriers:

- a) sometimes cause security concerns instead of resolving them, and
- b) should not be permanently anchored to the ground, but rather should be used only when security personnel are of the view that they are warranted.

The Committee therefore recommends that the permanent crowd control barriers at the front of the Legislative Building should be removed.

2. Restructuring of the Legislative Security Service

The Committee is of the view that the Assembly requires a security force that:

- a) has clear and direct lines of authority,

- b) is accountable to the Speaker, and
- c) is sensitive to the parliamentary environment.

The Committee notes that the O.P.P. has recommended the creation of a stand alone security service for the precincts under the direct control of the Office of the Speaker, and that it has offered to manage and facilitate the transition to a stand alone service. (See Appendix 5.)

The Committee therefore recommends that the Legislative Security Service should be restructured so that it becomes a discrete and seamless team of security personnel under the direction of a professional security chief who should manage day-to-day security responsibilities.

3. Responsibilities of the restructured Legislative Security Service

The Committee considered various models on the function and jurisdiction of a restructured Legislative Security Service in the precincts, and its relationship to other security apparatus:

Model A: The restructured Legislative Security Service would comprise civilian police constables stationed in the precincts. This detachment would be responsible for security in the interior and exterior components of the precincts, and for securing any requisite back-up services from the civilian force to which it was attached.

Model B: The restructured Legislative Security Service would comprise O.G.P.S.-type constables. They would be responsible for security in the interior and exterior components of the precincts, but a civilian police force would be responsible for providing any requisite back-up services in the precincts.

Model C: The restructured Legislative Security Service would comprise O.G.P.S.-type constables. They would be responsible for security in the interior components of the precincts, while a civilian police force would be responsible for security in the exterior components of the precincts. The civilian police force would be responsible for providing any requisite back-up services in the precincts.

The Committee is of the view that -- as is the case at the House of Commons in Ottawa -- outside police forces should assist in maintaining security in the exterior components of the precincts. In this regard, the Committee notes that the O.P.P. has recommended that a protocol be established between the Assembly and the M.T.P. for the provision of police back-up services on demand. (See Appendix 5.)

The Committee therefore recommends that:

- a) back-up security services for the legislative grounds should be provided by the M.T.P. as agents of the restructured Legislative Security Service, and that the proposed Speaker's Advisory Committee on Security give further consideration to the particulars of this recommendation.**
- b) a security protocol be established between the Legislative Security Service and the providers of security for the Premier, Executive Council and VIPs.**

4. Speaker's Advisory Committee on Security

The Committee is of the view that:

- a) the existing practice whereby the Speaker seeks all-party consensus on security issues should be continued,**
- b) the creation of an all-party advisory committee would foster such a consensus, and**
- c) such a committee should communicate not only with the Speaker, but also with the Standing Committee on the Legislative Assembly.**

The Committee therefore recommends that each of the recognized parties should appoint a member from their respective caucuses to constitute the Speaker's Advisory Committee on Security, which should:

- a) advise and report to the Speaker on security matters, and**
- b) report to the Standing Committee on the Legislative Assembly annually or as requested by the latter.**

5. Entry and exit protocol

The Committee is of the view that:

- a) it is important to maintain a parliamentary institution that is open, accessible and hospitable,**
- b) (compared to its counterparts in other Canadian jurisdictions) the Legislative Building has too many entrances, and**

- c) there are inconsistencies in the existing system of user access to the Building.

The Committee therefore recommends that the entry and exit protocol for the precincts should be reformed along the following lines:

- a) the number of public entrances to the Legislative Building should be reduced, but not so as to prejudicially affect wheelchair access or access to people with disabilities;
- b) most visitors should be allowed into the Legislative Building only from a dedicated visitors' entrance;
- c) a more sophisticated entry and exit protocol (eg. passes, sign-in/sign-out system) should be developed for different types of users – members, members' spouses, special visitors, staff, media, tour groups, walk-in visitors, construction workers, etc. – to the extent that the protocol does not unduly inhibit access to the precincts; and
- d) there should be a review of the after-hours access policy in order to ensure that the security of members, staff, media, and others who work in the precincts outside of the usual hours of business is adequately provided for.

6. Demonstration protocol

The Committee is of the view that the existing mechanism that is used to register individuals or groups seeking to demonstrate or hold a special event on the legislative grounds should facilitate the demonstration or special event.

The Committee therefore recommends that:

- a) individuals or groups seeking to use the legislative grounds and attendant broadcast facilities in order to hold a demonstration or special event should register,
- b) broadcast facilities should be provided to such of these individuals or groups who register,
- c) there should be cooperation and liaison between security

personnel and these individuals or groups, and

- d) members should not be required to sponsor applications to hold a demonstration or special event.**

7. Video surveillance

The Committee is of the view that some of the video surveillance equipment in the precincts tends to detract from the dignity of the Legislative Building.

The Committee therefore recommends that:

- a) surveillance structures that are maintained within the precinct be consistent with the dignity of the institution.**
- b) the proposed Speaker's Advisory Committee on Security should review the propriety of further installations.**

8. Training

Given the incidents that have arisen since September 27, 1995, the Committee is of the view that security personnel require training to better serve and protect members, staff and other occupants of the precincts, including the 250,000 annual visitors to the Legislative Building.

The Committee therefore recommends that security personnel should receive training in public relations, parliamentary culture and parliamentary privileges in order to better deal with situations that might arise in the course of their employment in a unique parliamentary environment.

9. Evacuation policy

The Committee is of the view that staff were not properly informed about security concerns on September 27, 1995 and that emergency evacuation plans were inadequate.

The Committee therefore recommends that an orderly evacuation plan be designed and carefully communicated to all staff and visitors in the Legislative Building and Whitney Block when circumstances warrant.

10. Telephones

The Committee is of the view that members need a better mechanism to deal with telephone calls that raise safety and security concerns.

The Committee therefore recommends that the Assembly should provide call display service for telephones in members' parliamentary and constituency offices.

F. CONCLUSION

The Committee is hopeful that these recommendations will offer a balance between the need to ensure that the precincts remain open and accessible to individuals who wish to participate in parliamentary democracy and the need to maintain the safety and security of the Legislative Building, its users and visitors, and the institution it represents.

G. APPENDICES

Appendix 1 - November 16, 1995 letter of reference from Speaker McLean to Ted Arnott, Chair, Standing Committee on the Legislative Assembly

Appendix 2 - List of witnesses and written submissions

Appendix 3 - Presentation by Speaker McLean to the Standing Committee on the Legislative Assembly

Appendix 4 - October 15, 1992 "Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Government Services and the Office of the Assembly"

Appendix 5 - February 15, 1996 letter from Thomas O'Grady, O.P.P. Commissioner to Ted Arnott, Chair, Standing Committee on the Legislative Assembly



Office of the Speaker
Presidence

416/325-7435
Fax 416/325-7483

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
ASSEMBLÉE LEGISLATIVE

Legislative Building
Édifice de l'Assemblée législative
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1A2

Mr Ted Arnott, M.P.P.
Chair,
Standing Committee on the Legislative Assembly
Room 165
Main Building

November 16, 1995

Dear Mr Arnott,

As you are no doubt aware, Section 103(2) of the Legislative Assembly Act states that;

The Speaker shall establish guidelines for the security of the Legislative Chamber and the other parts of the Legislative Building that are under his or her control.

On Thursday, October 5, I indicated to the House that I would be seeking the advice of the Standing Committee on the Legislative Assembly on how best to meet this obligation. To that end, I am requesting that your committee consider the broad issue of the security of the Legislative Precinct.

Of immediate and particular concern to me are the following;

- controlled access to the Legislative Building**
- requirements for member, staff and visitor identification**
- protocol for public demonstrations**
- crowd control.**

I am anxious to develop clear and fair security policies and guidelines that ensure a safe workplace for all occupants of the Legislative precinct, and which do not unnecessarily impede or deter access to the public.

I would very much appreciate the opportunity to meet with the committee on these matters and to establish an ongoing consultative process for the future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Allan K. McLean", with a horizontal line extending to the right.

Hon. Allan K. McLean
Speaker

cc: Lisa Freedman
Clerk of the Committee

Appendix 2

A. Witnesses

Allan K. McLean, Speaker

Thomas Stelling, Sergeant-at-Arms

Allan Hough, Legislative Security Service

Claude DesRosiers, Clerk of the House

Deborah Deller, Clerk Assistant and Clerk of Committees

Dominic Agostino, M.P.P.

Joe Cordiano, M.P.P.

Gerry Phillips, M.P.P.

Mary Edwards and Diane Fenech, Legislative Assembly Joint Health and Safety Committee

Karyn Leonard, Director, Interparliamentary and Public Relations Bureau

Margaret Marland, M.P.P.

Richard Brennan and Jeff Harder, Press Gallery

Wayne Asquith, Ontario Motor Coach Association

John O'Toole, M.P.P.

Mark Keilty

Maria Frangos

B. Written Submissions

Dean A. Hustwick, Legislative Assistant to Annamarie Castrilli, M.P.P.

Legislative Assembly Joint Health and Safety Committee

Allan K. McLean, Speaker

Michael D. Harris, M.P.P., Premier

Mark Keilty

Thomas B. O'Grady, Commissioner, Ontario Provincial Police

Appendix 3

PRESENTATION BY THE HONOURABLE ALLAN McLEAN, SPEAKER TO THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

HISTORY OF SECURITY AT THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY FROM 1973 TO THE PRESENT

In 1973, the Commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police placed a new policy in operation where, in all locations in the Province, O.P.P. Officers who were employed in non police duties would be returned to more traditional functions. They would be replaced by a new force to be called the Ontario Government Protective Service (O.G.P.S.). This group would be trained to provide security for all government buildings. Night watchmen employed by Public Works and new recruits were combined to form this new force of 150.

The O.G.P.S. replaced the O.P.P. in the Legislative Building and the gentlemen ushers in the galleries of the House. Although Members of the new force had been trained to provide security for government buildings, their attempts to work in the Legislative environment was most unsuccessful. Members of the House were stopped from entering the Chamber, many strangers gained entry onto the floor of the house, and other problems arose during the first few years that the new force was in operation. To add to the difficulties, a rotation program that changed O.G.P.S. personnel from the Legislative Building to other areas that the O.G.P.S. served resulted in the fact that no specialty training could be provided to the small group of security officers that the Assembly required from this force.

Security for the Legislative Building, other than the Chamber, during these years was not the Speaker's responsibility. The building came under the control of Public Works.

In December of 1974, the Legislative Assembly passed the Legislative Assembly Act. Under the new Act, the Speaker gained control over the security in the Legislative Chamber and all other parts of the Legislative Building designated by Order-in-Council. The Act stated that the Speaker shall establish security guidelines for these areas. While the Speaker was given the responsibility for security, he lacked the control over the staff engaged to protect the Assembly.

In the fall of 1976, the Assembly acquired a new Sergeant at Arms. One of the Sergeant at Arms' duties focused on making the most of this non-parliamentary protective service. The Assembly's standing orders were changed to give direction over security personnel to the Sergeant at Arms, and verbal agreements were made to reduce the changes in protective staff around the House. Training sessions were established. Meetings were held with senior O.P.P. staff to bring their attention to the problems the Assembly was having with basic security. The security situation improved, however, due to a constant turnover of security staff many basic problems continued.

A gunman killed and wounded staff in the Quebec National Assembly on May 8, 1984. That evening the Board of Internal Economy met to consider the implications of this incident in Ontario. Present at that meeting, were senior members of the O.P.P. One of the points raised by the O.P.P., was the need for weapons during this type of incident. Members of the Board were very vigorous in their argument that the current staff (O.G.P.S.) were not qualified to carry guns. The meeting ended with a request that the O.P.P. report back to the Board with recommendations to prevent this type of event in Ontario.

The major recommendation of this report was to bring a six person O.P.P. force into the Legislative Building; to have two of these armed officers in plain clothes in the Public Gallery, one officer in the main lobby and one more outside the door of the Chamber. This recommendation was accepted by the Board of Internal Economy and thus, a Detachment at Queen's Park was formed. The Detachment was made up of a Staff Sergeant, a corporal and four constables from the O.P.P.; staff of 35 from the O.G.P.S. supplemented by 19 extra O.G.P.S. while the House was in session.

In 1988, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed by the Speaker and the Minister of Government Services. This memorandum gave the Speaker responsibility for the entire Legislative Building, grounds and parts of the Whitney block. This memorandum was followed up in 1990 with an Order-in-Council confirming this agreement. Although this change brought this Parliament into line with other major Parliaments, it presented major problems for the Speaker with security. The Speaker now had the responsibility for all of the Legislative Building, grounds and parts of the Whitney block, and still did not have any direct control over the security staff working in his buildings.

To resolve this situation, an agreement was reached between the Speaker and the Solicitor General in November of 1992. This Memorandum of Understanding confirmed the Speaker's authority under the Legislative Assembly Act for security of the Legislative Precinct, and established a framework for the provision of security services by the O.P.P. and the O.G.P.S. to the Speaker on a charge-backbasis.

On June 14, 1993, a mentally unstable woman walked onto the floor of the House shouting obscenities at the Members. Speaker Warner requested a security review. With the results of this review, the Speaker attempted to establish a new security program for the precinct. The program dealt with access to the building for the public, as well as other concerns over couriers, parking, perimeter control, exterior surveillance and demonstrations.

This program was not accepted by some Members, however, the Speaker decided to proceed with the changes. A staff committee comprising of all three caucuses and assembly staff met to provide the Speaker with a method of implementing his program. The three caucus staff withdrew from the committee before the election this year, and since then, I have directed this staff committee to adjourn its meetings until I have had this opportunity to meet with you.

Early this year, after the Oklahoma City bombing, and the Prince Edward Island incidents, the former Speaker instructed security to immediately put into place an Identification check at all doors to the building, and set up a courier scanning program, both of which are still in effect.

Over the last 8 years, there has been a dramatic increase in the number and severity of security incidents, from attempted suicides, weapons offenses, criminal activity, assaults, bomb threats, death threats and violent demonstrations within the Legislative environment, and in the community that surrounds us.

On October 18, 1988, a group of injured workers gathered in the building and rushed the doors of the Chamber. On Feb. 4, 1993, two women put on masks and attempted to attack the Premier, during a media scrum outside his office on the second floor. On December 9, 1993, Power Workers Union members attacked Security personnel, and charged through the front doors trying to enter the building in attempt to demonstrate. On December 2 1992, Labour Minister Bob Mackenzie's Hamilton riding office was set on fire. On September 7, 1993, a bomb

blew up at the back door of one of the Toronto Cabinet Ministers' riding office. On June 9, 1994, Gay and Lesbian Rights activists staged a demonstration inside the Legislative Building and refused to leave causing Security to physically remove them. Three Security officers were injured. On September 27, 1995, during the opening of the House, a major demonstration occurred where outside police forces were brought in and used to prevent demonstrators gaining access to the Legislative Building.

THE PRESENT SITUATION

In response to these and past security concerns, many improvements have been made in security over the years. The security staff now employed within the Precinct, are assigned to the Assembly permanently, and are no longer rotated between government buildings and the Assembly. Special parliamentary security training is provided on a yearly-basis. Security have been equipped with closed circuit television systems(C.C.T.V.) for both inside and outside surveillance, portable radios, metal-detectors, and x-ray scanners which are used daily to assist the security program. A safe mail program is effectively operated and a security audit of Members' offices are carried out upon request. A duress button system is available to all Members' offices and is effectively being used. As well, the staff photo identification program is beginning to prove effective.

However, there has been a reluctance to address one of the major problems that affects the security of Members, staff, pages and visitors, and that is the lack of crowd management, and assessment of persons wishing to visit Members' offices, committee rooms and the Chamber.

The Legislative Building draws approximately 250,000 visitors each year. Bus tours, school groups, walk-in visitors, Members' guests make up this number. Security staff are expected to pick out of the quarter million people the ones intending to harm, demonstrate, or threaten occupants of the Precinct. Without a well managed entry control program, this is impossible.

As the Committee is aware, I am responsible for the security of the Precinct. The Legislative Assembly Act states that: The Speaker shall establish guidelines for the security of the Legislative Chamber and the other parts of the Legislative Building that are under his control.

On Thursday, October 5, I indicated to the House that I would be seeking the advice of the Standing Committee of the Legislative Assembly, on how best to meet this obligation. To that end, I am requesting that your committee consider the broad issue of security at the Legislative Precinct.

Of immediate and particular concerns to me, are:

- controlled access to the Legislative Building;
- requirements for Member, staff and visitor identification;
- a protocol for public demonstrations; and
- crowd control and crowd management.

I am anxious to develop clear and fair security policies and guidelines that ensure a safe workplace for all occupants of the Legislative Precinct, and those which do not unnecessarily impede or deter access to the public.

Due to the confidential and sensitive nature of security matters generally, and reports on specific incidents in particular, I recommend that a permanent sub-committee on security be established, which would include attendance by the Speaker and the Sergeant at Arms. The sub-committee would meet on an on-going basis to review security in the Precinct, and provide me with recommendations.

With respect to the incident on Opening Day, the appropriate procedure would be for me to meet with the sub-committee to share the details of the report prepared for me by the Security Service. The report itself, and the discussions around it, would of course remain confidential.

Between the winter and spring session, I recommend that this committee visit the House of Commons in Ottawa and the Quebec National Assembly. This will allow the committee to review two different security models, and compare them with what we are doing in our Assembly. I would be happy to join this committee for this visit. If the committee would find it helpful, I will arrange with my staff for a complete tour of our Legislative Security Service.

Thank you for your time, and I know with your assistance, we can achieve the level of security we require at the Legislative Assembly.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
between
THE MINISTRY OF GOVERNMENT OF SERVICES
and
THE OFFICE OF THE ASSEMBLY

CONTENTS

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- 2. Legislative Precinct and Clientele**
- 3. Services in the Legislative Building**
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- 5. Service Arrangements**
- 6. Implementation**
- 7. Schedules**

Revised: October 15, 1992

3. SERVICES IN THE LEGISLATIVE BUILDING

- 3.1 The Assembly provides operational services as shown on Schedule "A" for the Office of the Assembly, the Premier's Office, the Cabinet Office and the Office of the Lieutenant Governor.
- 3.2 The Ministry will provide those services outlined in Schedule "B" for occupants of the Legislative Building.

4. SERVICES IN THE WHITNEY BLOCK

- 4.1 The Ministry will provide those services as outlined in Schedule "C", to occupants within the space allocated to the Assembly.
- 4.2 The Ministry will provide all capital works and repair, operation and maintenance to the building structures and operating systems in the Whitney Block.
- 4.3 The Assembly may make non-structural changes to its space in the Whitney Block but all alterations that impact on the building structures or operating systems, as determined by the Ministry, must have prior approval of the Ministry.
- 4.4 The Ministry will provide space in the Whitney Block to the Assembly as described on the attached floor plans (Schedule "D") excluding space associated with building structures and/or systems on:
- 1st Floor
 - 2nd Floor
 - 3rd Floor
 - Part of basement.

- 4.5 Basement space in the Whitney Block will be allocated to the Assembly when available. However, space will be allocated based on the needs of the Assembly and will be negotiated/reviewed periodically by both parties and reflected in a service agreement. The maximum amount of space will be limited by their proportionate occupancy of the building.
- 4.6 The Assembly will be entitled to a percentage of the Queen's Park Complex underground parking which is assigned to the Whitney Block; this percentage will be based on their proportionate occupancy of the building. Should the Assembly occupy the entire Whitney Block, the maximum entitlement would be 133 spaces.

5. SERVICE ARRANGEMENTS

- 5.1 Should any elements or offices of the Office of the Premier, the Cabinet Office, or the Office of the Lieutenant Governor cease to occupy space that is in the Legislative Building, or space that is allocated to the Assembly in the Whitney Block, the services provided by the Assembly will cease.
- 5.2 The Assembly will prepare service standards that upon acceptance by the Ministry, will be attached to this MOU as Schedule "E". Changes in service costs arising from the implementation of these standards, or subsequent revisions to them, will require the prior approval of the Assembly.
- 5.3 The Assembly may request MGS to provide design services, carry out repairs and make capital improvements to the Legislative Building on a cost recoverable basis.
- 5.4 Any listed services set out in the attached schedules "B" and "C" that the Ministry delivers as agent of the Assembly will be delivered on a cost recoverable chargeback basis to the Assembly.

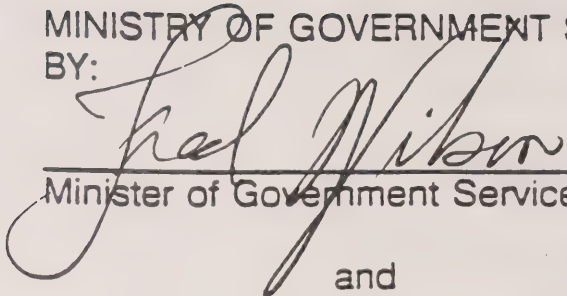
- 5.5 Revenues from parking spaces allocated to the Assembly in the Whitney Block will accrue to the Assembly.
- 5.6 Ministry expenses incurred in repairing, operating or maintaining the Whitney Block structures or systems will be shared on a pro-rata basis with the Assembly. In order to meet the financial planning and decision making needs of the Assembly, the Ministry will provide detailed budget estimates annually for such work. All such expenses for the Assembly, will require prior approval by the Board of Internal Economy.
- 5.7 The Ministry will continue to occupy those areas in the Legislative Precinct necessary to effectively provide services to the Legislative Precinct. These will include all areas presently occupied but may be changed or re-assigned by mutual consent of the Ministry and the Assembly.
- 5.8 Services provided in the Legislative Precinct by the Ministry and/or other Ministries for the Office of the Premier, the Cabinet Office and the Office of the Lieutenant Governor, are outlined in Schedule "F".
- 5.9 In carrying out their obligations under the Memorandum of Understanding, the parties shall comply with all construction or safety related legislation. For greater certainty, the parties agree that the Building Code Act, the Occupational Health and Safety Act and the Electrical Code are included in the above construction or safety related legislation.

6. IMPLEMENTATION

This Memorandum of Understanding shall take effect as of the
day of 1992.

MINISTRY OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES

BY:




Minister of Government Services

and

OFFICE OF THE ASSEMBLY

BY:



Speaker of the Legislative Assembly

Approved by the Treasury Board of Cabinet

on the _____ day of _____, 1992.

Secretary

Approved by the Board of Internal Economy

on the _____ day of _____, 1992.

Secretary

SCHEDULE "A"

SERVICES PROVIDED DIRECTLY TO CLIENTELE OF THE ASSEMBLY BY THE ASSEMBLY IN THE LEGISLATIVE PRECINCT

- a. Telephone/Duress Alarm
- b. Parking Allocation
- c. Accommodation Planning
- d. Alterations
- e. Repairs
- f. Capital Improvements/Restoration Project
(Legislative Building)

SCHEDULE "B"

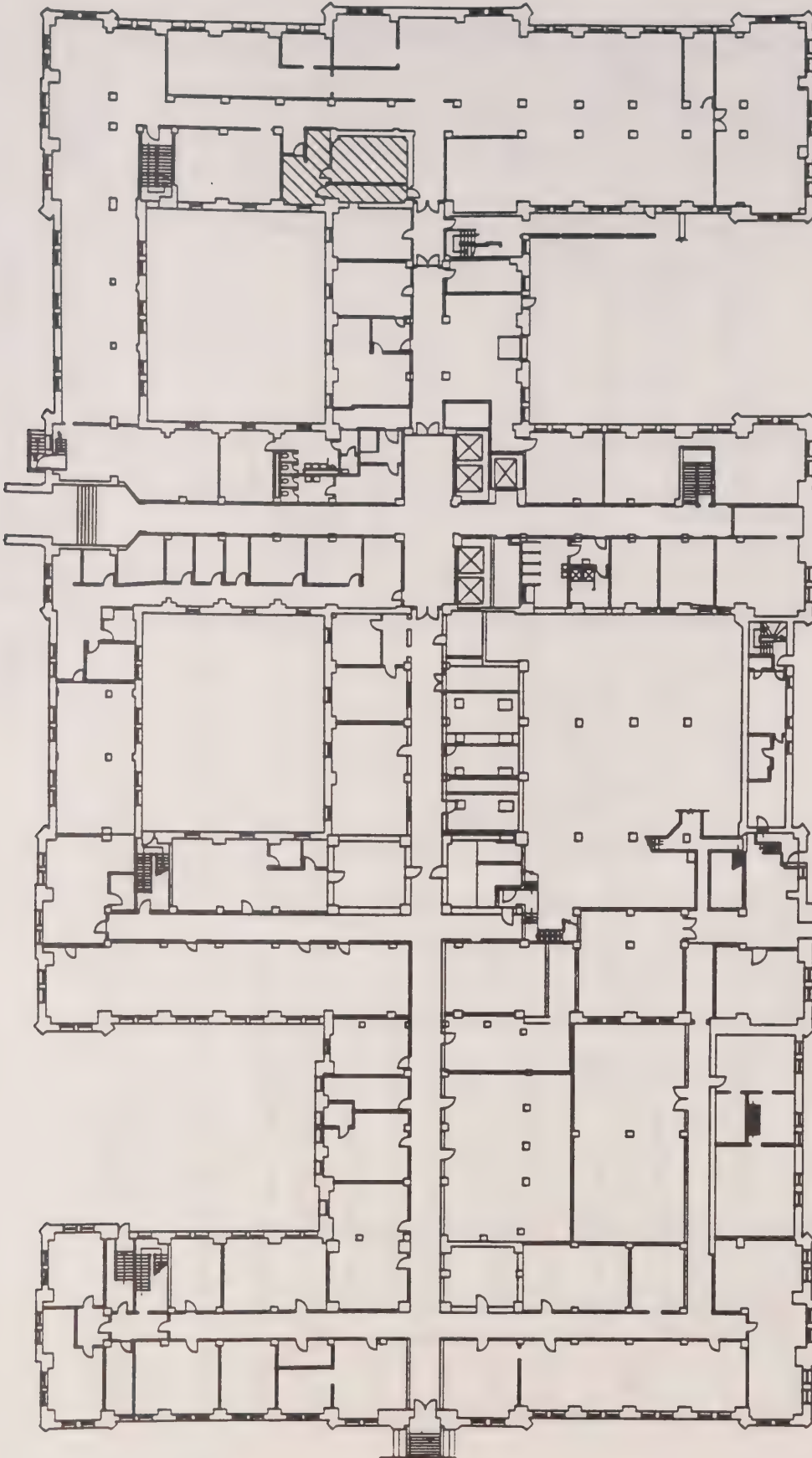
SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE MINISTRY OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES IN THE LEGISLATIVE BUILDING ON BEHALF OF THE ASSEMBLY

- a. Co-ordinating Moves
- b. Usher & Messenger Services
- c. Parking Enforcement
- d. Co-ordination of Special Events
- e. Media Studio
- f. Housekeeping
- g. Legislative Mailroom
- h. Grounds Maintenance & Plant Services
- i. Building Operation, Maintenance & Trades
- j. Advisory and Consulting Services

SCHEDULE "C"

SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE MINISTRY OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES IN THE WHITNEY BLOCK ON BEHALF OF THE ASSEMBLY

- a. Co-ordinating Moves
- b. Usher & Messengers
- c. Parking Enforcement
- d. Co-ordination of Special Events
- e. Media Studio
- f. Housekeeping
- g. Legislative Mailroom
- h. Plant Services
- i. Building Operation, Maintenance & Trades
- j. Repairs
- k. Capital Improvements
- l. Advisory and Consulting Services





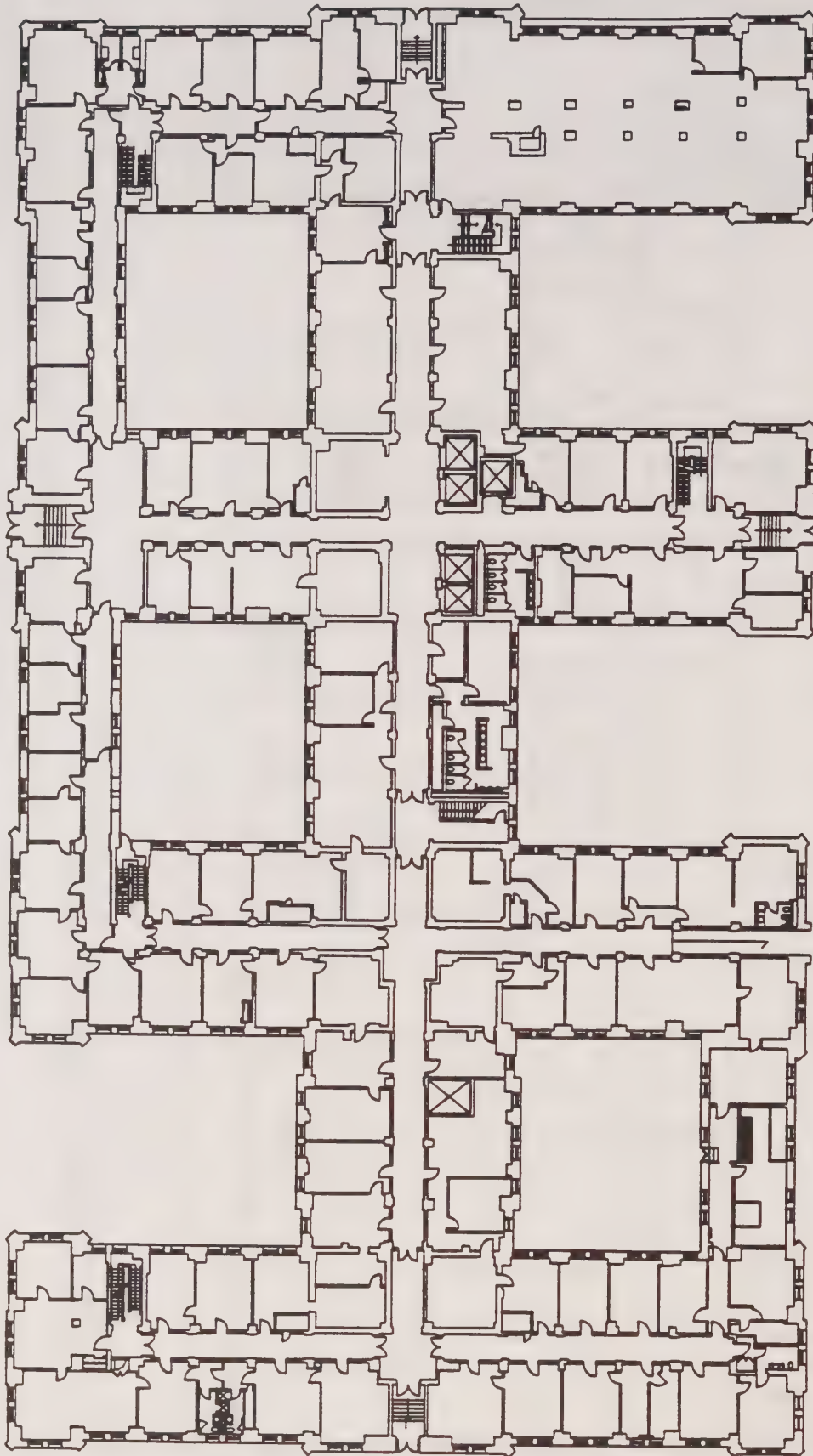
OFFICE SPACE ALLOCATED TO THE OFFICE OF THE ASSEMBLY.

NOTE:

ALL MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL SERVICE AREAS REMAIN UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE MINISTRY OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES.

MINISTRY OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES

 ONTARIO		 ORIENTATION	
PROJECT: LOCATION: WHITNEY BLOCK, BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN			
DWG. BY: LM	CK'D BY:	APP. BY:	DATE: AUGUST 1992
JOB NO.:		DWG. NO.: A1 of 4	
		CAUD-NOME: SA-LEG-B	



ALL OFFICE SPACE ON THE FIRST FLOOR ALLOCATED TO THE OFFICE OF THE ASSEMBLY.

NOTE:

ALL MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL SERVICE AREAS REMAIN UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE MINISTRY OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES.

MINISTRY OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES



PROJECT:

LOCATION: WHITNEY BLOCK, 1ST FLOOR PLAN

DWG. BY: LM CK'D BY: APP. BY:

DATE: AUGUST 1992

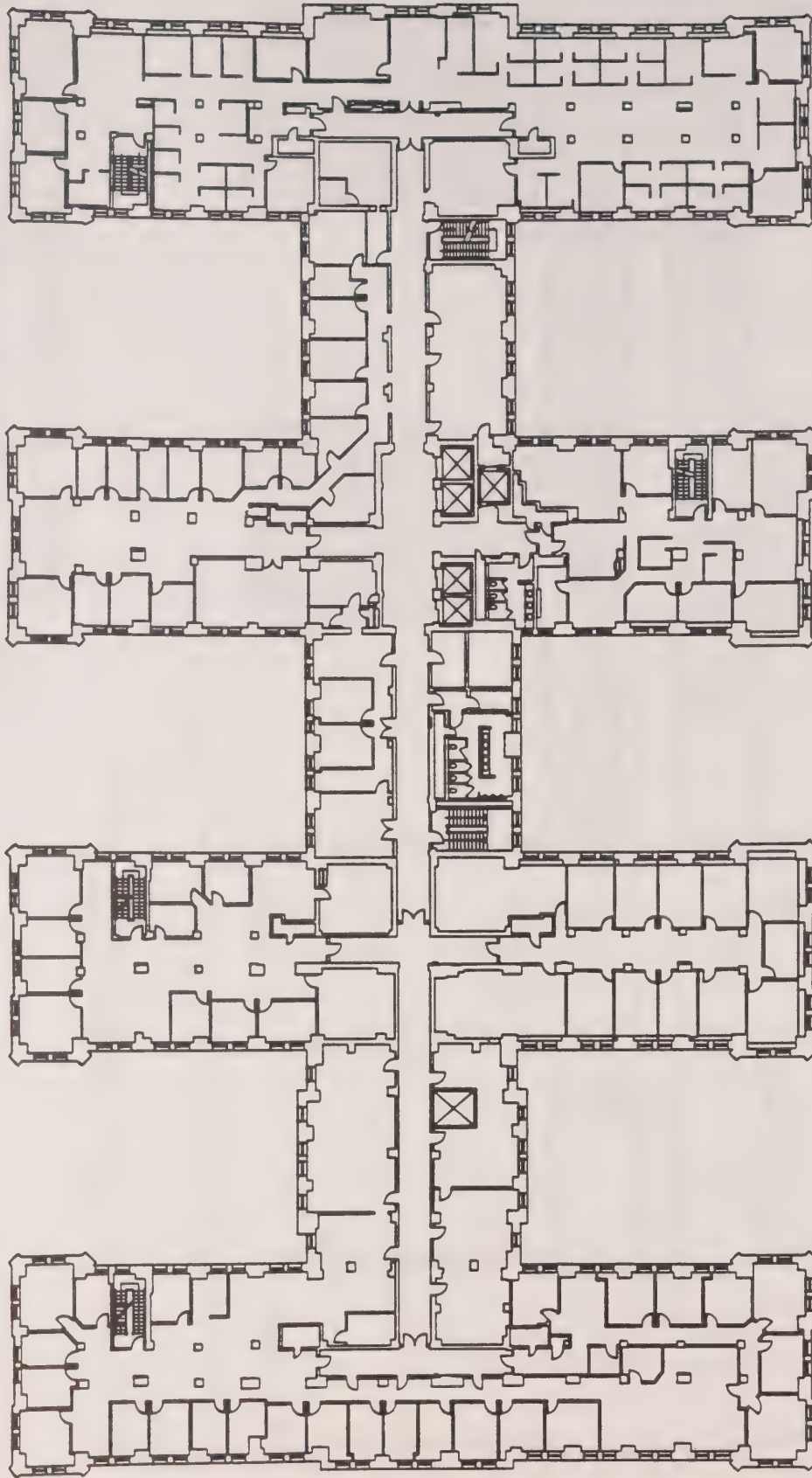
JOB NO.:

DWG. NO.: A2 of 4

CADD-NAME: SA-LEG-1



ORIENTATION





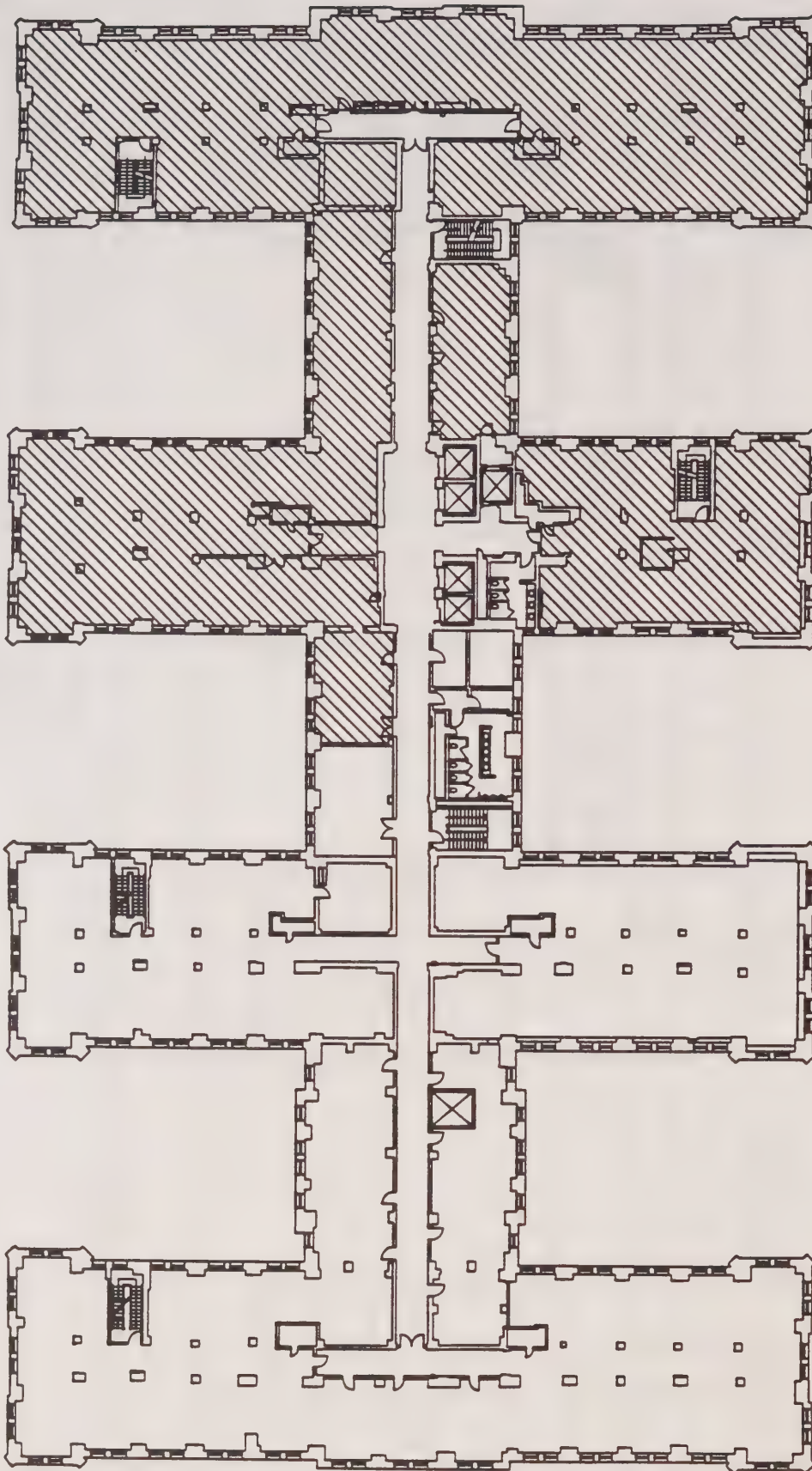
ALL OFFICE SPACE ON THE SECOND FLOOR ALLOCATED TO THE OFFICE OF THE ASSEMBLY.

NOTE:

ALL MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL SERVICE AREAS REMAIN UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE MINISTRY OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES.

MINISTRY OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES



 ONTARIO		 ORIENTATION	
PROJECT:			
LOCATION: WHITNEY BLOCK, 2ND FLOOR PLAN			
DWG. BY: LM	CK'D BY:	APP. BY:	DATE: AUGUST 1992
JOB NO.:	DWG. NO.: A.3	of 4	CADD-NAME: SA-LEG-2



ALL OFFICE SPACE ON THE THIRD FLOOR ALLOCATED TO THE OFFICE OF THE ASSEMBLY.

NOTE:
ALL MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL SERVICE AREAS REMAIN UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE MINISTRY OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES.

MINISTRY OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES

			
PROJECT:			
LOCATION: WHITNEY BLOCK, 3RD FLOOR PLAN			
DWG. BY: LM	CK'D BY:	APP. BY:	DATE: AUGUST 1992
JOB NO.:	DWG. NO.: A.4	of	4
ONTARIO		CAD-DRAWING: SA-LEG-3	

ORIENTATION

SCHEDULE "E"

SERVICE STANDARDS

(under development)

SCHEDULE "F"

SERVICES DIRECTLY PROVIDED BY THE MINISTRY OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES AND/OR OTHER MINISTRIES FOR THE OFFICE OF THE PREMIER, THE CABINET OFFICE, AND THE OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR IN THE LEGISLATIVE PRECINCT

- a. Acquisition of Furniture and Equipment
- b. Repairs to Office Equipment
- c. Repairs to Furniture
- d. Stationery
- e. Printing Services
- f. Translation Services
- g. Advisory Services

Ontario Provincial Police



Police provinciale de l'Ontario

Thomas B. O'Grady
Commissioner Le Commissaire

February 15, 1996

Mr. Ted Arnott, MPP
Chair
Legislative Assembly Committee

Dear Mr. Arnott:

Re: LEGISLATIVE SECURITY SERVICE

I support the creation of a stand alone security service for the Legislative Assembly.

The Legislative Assembly is a unique entity, the security of which is the responsibility of the Speaker. Security is governed by the Legislative Assembly Act and delivered through the Sergeant-at-Arms. Security is funded by the Office of the Speaker and is currently provided by the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) utilizing regular members of the OPP and special constable members of the Ontario Government Protective Service (OGPS).

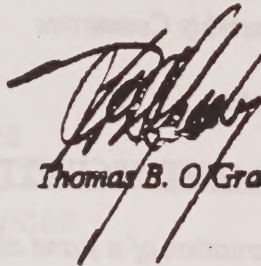
I recommend creation of a stand alone security service for the Legislative Precinct, under the direct control of the Office of the Speaker. I further recommend that a Protocol, supported by a Memorandum of Understanding, be established with the Metropolitan Toronto Police (MTP) for the provision of police back-up services on demand. The Legislative Assembly is in the heart of Metropolitan Toronto and MTP can quickly respond to incidents in support of the Legislative Security Service.

To ensure that the Legislative Assembly does not incur unnecessary risk, I propose a strong transition plan, facilitated by seconded members of the OPP. This plan would include a monitoring and assessment process to ensure proper development of processes and personnel.

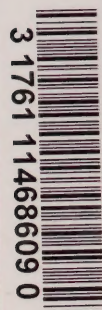
I offer my assistance and will commit appropriate OPP resources to manage and facilitate the transition.

I submit that a stand alone security service, supported by MTP as required, can best address the unique security requirements of the Legislative Assembly.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Tom O'Grady', written over a faint background of a list of services.

Thomas B. O'Grady



3 1761 11468609 0